THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 27.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

HANLON HUNG.

Mary Mohrmann Avenged.

THE CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL.

His High-handed Career.

The Trial and Conviction

Preparing for Death,

EXECUTION.

The Drop Falls at 11:18.

In the Cell and on the Scaffold.

Scenes in and Out of the Prison.

To-day the hardened villain, John If anlon, who endeavored to cover up the traces of a nameless crime by following it up with murder most foul, explated his double transgression upon the scaffold in one of the passages of the County Prison. The last execution which took place within the enclosure was that of Jerry Eaton, who was hung on the 8th of April, 1869, for the wilful murder of Timothy Heenan. By the side of this offense, the crimes of which Hanlon was guilty were so appalling that there would seem to be no justice in an equality of punishment. Many people believed Jerry Eaton innocent of the crime for which he suffered death, and commiserated his fate; but in the case of Hanlon there has been a universal belief in his guilt and an undisguised feeling of relief at the arrival of the day fixed for his fate. In life he was unscrupulous, cold-blooded, diabolical, a fiend in heart and a monster in deed; in death he is without sympathy, without commiseration.

A Synopsis of the Case—A Record of Hanlon's Crimes.

The particulars of the startling tragedy with which the barber Hanlon was connected have been made so public that the remembrance of them is still fresh in the minds of the people, although the devilish deed for which the man was convicted and sentenced happened nearly two years and a half ago. Justice in this ease, though exceedingly slow, was, as it

nearly always is, very sure.

The murder of the child Mary Mohrmann was committed on Sunday evering, September 6th, 1868. At that time no one but the guilty man knew that the foul deed had been done. The mother of the child and the neighbors knew that the child was missing, and supposed that she was lost and would soon be found again. It was not until the Tuesday morning following that the city was startled by the news that the dead body of the little girl, who was only about six years old, though large for her age-not old enough, at all events, to incur the serious displeasure of any human being-had been found in a pool of water in an open lot near her former residence in the upper part of the city. The appearance of the body made it very evident that she had been most horribly murdered under circumstances of the most fiendish atrocity. The testimony since elicited shows that the manner of death of the unoffending girl was such that her sufferings must have been of the most intense and agonizing descrip-

For some time after the discovery no clue could be found to the murderer, though public opinion, especially in the immediate neighborhood, was at a high state of excitement. Suspicion pointed to the man John Hanlon, who kept a barber-shop on Fifth street, a few doors from Diamond. The building in which he lived and in which the shop was situated was in a direct line with and immediately in front of the house of Mrs. Mohrmann, the mother of the murdered girl, which stood on Orkney street, a small street running parallel with Fifth. Hanlon was known to be a character likely to be the perpetrator of the deed. The imperfect evidence then gleaned pointed so strongly towards him that he was arrested and held for a hearing, but from want of sufficient testimony it was found necessary to discharge him. With unusual effrontery the suspected man stood his ground and continued his business as if nothing had happened. This unusual course, which but few gullty men would have had the nerve to carry out, diverted suspicion from him almost entirely, save in the minds of the few officers of the law who were engaged in working up the case. Had he had but sufficient selfcontrol to have kept him from acts similar to that which ended in the marder, he would probably never have been discovered. As it was, the imperfection of the evidence made him feel in a short time perfectly secure, and he was less guarded in his actions. He even boasted of the fact that though he had been arrested, the crime could not be proved upon him.

The inquest of the Coroner threw no new light upon the subject. The post mortem examination showed that the body had been unmercifully mutilated, though the immediate cause of death was strangulation. After hearing the testimony the Coroner's jury agreed upon the

following verdict:-"The evidence submitted shows that on Sunday evening, September 6, 1888, Mary Mohrmann, a child aged six years, while playing at Fifth and Diamond streets, near her mother's house, was enticed away by a man to the jury unknown. Although diligent search was made, no traces of the child were ob-tained until her dead body was found in a pond on Sixth street, above Susquehanna avenue, on Tues

day morning, the 8th inst. "The evidence further shews that the said child had been violated in the most disgusting and hor-rid manner; that several blows had been inflicted upon her head, and that she had been strangu-lated. The evidence also showed that the body was not placed in said pond until some hours after

"Therefore we, your jury, find the following verdict:—That the said Mury Mohrmann came to her death from strangulation, after having been violated, at the hands of some person to this jury

unknown."
The public interest in the case was so great that the mysterious occurrence was talked over for a very long time after. But this gradually

wore away as the event became more and more a thing of the past. A long year and a half rolled by without anything further being heard. The officers of justice were actively but quietly engaged in following the chain of evidence, though their efforts in completing it had not been very successful so far. Even the offered reward of Mayor McMichael of \$1000 for information which would lead to the conviction

of the guilty party produced no effect.

On one occasion the detective officers visited Hanlon's shop as customers and questioned him

familiarly about the murder. He thereupon became very angry and ordered them out of the shop. This circumstance convinced the officers that they were on the right track, but their utmost exertions failed to produce the required evidence against him.

Within six months after this visit of the Within six months after this visit of the officers, Hanlon was arrested several times for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and at the time of the last arrest on such a charge, he took a pledge that he would not drink again for five years. On the 6th of September, 1869, the anniversary of the day of the murder, Hanlon was again drunk and locked up in the Nineteenth Ward Station-house.

At about this time a girl twelve years old, residing in the neighborhood, was attacked early in the evening, while crossing a lot near the Kensington depot, by an unknown man; was pursued for some distance; was taken and compelled to follow but was deally released for pelled to follow, but was finally released for some unknown reason, which prevented the vil-lain from carrying his designs further. The description that this girl gave of the unknown man, before an alderman of the Nineteenth ward, corresponded exactly with that of Haulon, but the case was not followed up, and nothing further was done about it. It is said that Hanlon made a compromise with the father of

the girl by the payment of \$10.

On the 1st of October of the same year a dwarf named Clara Ritchie was walking between 7 and 8 in the evening with her sister, Mrs. Annie Bowers, on Germantown road, near Nicotown. Here they were met and followed. Nicetown. Here they were met and followed by this same John Haulon, who struck Mrs. Bowers on the back of the head with a cobble stone, and then attempted to get possession of the other woman—evidently thinking, from her size, that she was a young child. The cries of Mrs. Bowers brought a gentleman to the rescue, and Hanlon was arrested and taken before an alderman in Germantown. The Alderman of the Nineteenth ward who had heard the former case having his suspicions aroused that this Hanlon was the murderer of Mary Mohrmann, took an active interest in this second arrest, and endeavored in it to find some clue to the former mystery, or, at least, get some punishment inflicted upon the man whom he thought to be guilty of a far greater crime even than that for which he was held. He obtained permission to visit the prison where Hanlon was supposed to be awaiting a further hearing, but before this design could be accomplished, it was discovered that the Germantown alderman had

settled the case, and that Hanlon was free. In November of the same year a man was arrested for attempting to commit an outrage upon a girl ten years old in the yard of the Tabernacle M. E. Church. The outrage was prevented through the exertions of a boy, and the man was arrested. He gave the name of Charles E. Harris, and he was sentenced to five

years' imprisonment. The Alderman who had taken an interest in the finding of the Mary Mohrmann murderer had never entirely lost sight of Hanlon, and he at this time noticed that Hanlon was not about the neighborhood as formerly. After various inquiries and various consultations with the detectives, the Alderman was finally led to visit Moyamensing, where he was allowed to see the man Harris. In accordance with his expectations he there identified Harris as no more nor less than John Hanlon, the barber, under an assumed name. Then the moral certainty was that Hanlon was the child-murderer, but as yet

there was no strong legal proof. Then a plan was inaugurated, with the consent of the authorities, to convict the man out of his own mouth. Murder will out, though no one but the murderer is cognizant of the deed. A fellow-prisoner, convicted of a crime of some what lighter hue, was confined with the suspected man, in the hope that the story of the murderer would be unfolded in private to the companion. The sequel proves that the temptations of boon companionship and the horrors of the heavy secret were too much for the guilty one. The story must be told to somebody, and told it was. The fellow-prisoner is taken into confidence for the sake of lightening the weight which the inhuman man is unable alone to

But so hardened is the criminal that the story when once begun is told boastingly, as if it was the greatest of exploits.

The story thus told is confided by the fellowprisoner to the authorities in the hope of a pardon being granted to the informer. But the story in this form is of no practical use. It comes directly from a criminal and through a criminal. But it is important, inasmuch as it gives the clue to work upon, and the direction in which to work to complete the chain.

Then the detectives go to work in earnest Every item of the confession is thoroughly sifted and inquired into, and outside evidence is found and produced (then an easy matter) to corroborate every part. When the chain is a complete whole the Grand Jury is notified and a true bill is found against John Haulon, the barber, who is brought from prison and retried. this time on the more serious charge, involving the life or death of the prisoner.

Then it is that the damning story comes out in all its horrid particulars. Further publicity is unnecessary. The details are too well known and by far too well studied by readers of newspapers. It is enough to give the outline. 'The lustful man with evil intent disguises himself, thus preventing effectually his identification afterwards. He seeks some one on whom to gratify his passion. He walks the streets on a quiet Sunday evening and finds the little child, whom he entices or compels to go with him. He kills her, unintentionally perhaps, in the accomplishment of his designs, but unintentional killing under such circumstances is murder in the first degree. Having killed her, he puts her into the cellar of his house and coolly goes to bed as if nothing had happened. He makes several unsuccessful attempts to get rid of the body. He keeps the dreadful thing in his possession for the whole of one day and two nights, all the time pursuing his business as usual, while the neighbors are everywhere hunting the lost child. At last he succeeds in getting rid of it. In the early morning of the third day he deposits it in a slimy pool in an open lot hoping, like Eugene Aram, that the waters will cover it. The waters do not cover it. Almost immediately it is found, and the search for the criminal commences. He stands it all and even continues in his evil courses. He is arrested and put in prison for a minor offense. Here he convicts himself of the greater. He takes his trial and a fair one it is.

The trial is lengthy. Every doubt is resolved in his favor. The confession is produced and corroborated. Its evidence is combatted strongly but unsuccessfully. Additional evidence is even allowed after the case has closed. The Judge gives a lengthy and impartial charge to the jury They deliberate for many days, much to their own disadvantage, unwilling to convict the man while there is anything in his favor. A result is at length arrived at. The expectant public hear from the mouths of the pale and exhausted jurymen that the criminal is counted unworthy of life. An incensed public judges the sentence righteous, and even positively necessary for the

protection of wives and little ones. A motion for a new trial is immediately made argued, and patiently beard. The Judge again prepares a lengthy decision and the new trial is justly denied. The final sentence is pronounced and the doomed man receives it scoffingly. Such is the dreadful story.

A Respite Asked For. There have been no demands made upon the Governor for a respite in the prisoner's favor, as in nearly every other case, save in one instance by his spiritual advisers, Roman Catholic priests, who said the time allowed was not sufficient for the doomed man to prepare for a future state. Even the family of the murderer have made no intercessions in his behalf, and this is pretty positive proof of the utter worthlessness of the man. According to the prison authorities, his private life since he was imprisoned was of the vilest character. It was feared that the counsel for the prisoner would take advantage of the

gain time, as well as obtain greater notoriety for themselves, by allowing the preliminaries of the hanging to proceed even to the fixing of the rope upon the neck of the murderer, and then to produce the writ in the face of the Sheriff, and cause the preceedings to be stayed. But there was, happily, no attempt at such juggling, and the reputation of the law for vexatious delays was not sustained.

Walting for Death. There being no intention to take advantage of the writ of error in the case, and the appeal made by Hanlon's spiritual advisers for a respite not being pressed, after the Governor's first refusal to listen to it, the condemned man could do nothing but prepare for death in his miserable way. The curiosity of the public to know more about the guilty wretch was, as is usual in all such cases, great, and many endeavors were made to penetrate the secrecy of his cell, to learn something of his manner and talk. But, warned by past experiences, the prison authorities not only refused admittance to all comers, save the prisoner's spiritual advisers and immediate friends, but even refused to drop a word whereby the curious public could be gratified. The only exception made was in the case of Detective George H. Smith, who was sent for by Hanlon a few days ago. On entering the cell the following dialogue took place:-

Mr. Smith-John, I understand you wish to see me; what can I do for you?

Hanlon—I want to ask your pardon for the way I referred to you in court.

Mr. Smith—Certainly. I never had any hard feelings towards you, John. I can readily understand what made you feel angry towards me. If you think I have any hard feelings towards you, John,

ask your counsel.

Hanlon (excitedly)—Don't say anything about them (counsel); I want your forgiveness and Taggart's (Smith's pariner); also tell Dunn that I don't wish him to think that I have any hard feelings against him; you and I knew how it was done (referring to the murder and Smith's agency in ferreting out the author), and I don't want to talk about it; I have but a little while to live; the world is nothing to me now, and I don't want to think about it. I'll pay you that fifty cents I borrowed of you in the fall, just as soon as some one comes to see me who will give it to me. Mr. Smith-Never mind that, John; I don't want

it; let it go.

Hanion—I must pay it to you. My religion makes
me do that. Rest assured that you shall receive it.

Again I ask your pardon, and the pardon of every
one whom I have wronged in my speech after conviction, Good-bye,

The condemned man himself frequently exressed a readiness to meet his fate, and his demeanor was so collected as to warrant the belief that he would behave at the last moment with the same firmness that he exhibited during and at the termination of the trial.

The Machinery of Death. Yesterday the scaffold was erected, not only within the prison inclosure, but inside the prison building, at the end of the eastern cor-ridor, and within a few feet of the cell in which Hanlon was confined. This is the first time in the history of the prison that the gallows has been thus placed. Heretofore it has been in the open space between the convict and the female departments; or in the passage way south of the convict block. One reason for erecting the scaffold where it now is, was the fear that the weather would be stormy; and another was to have the execution even more private than it could be in the open air. With all the care and watchfulness that could be exercised, the top of the inclosure has been reached, and executions in the prison yard have been witnessed by many persons from

neighboring trees and housetops.

The gallows is the same on which Winnemore, Probst, Williams, Eaton, and others were hanged. It consists of uprights, with a crossbeam and a hinged platform, supported by props which are pulled away at the last moment, victim falling, and not raised to the beam, as is done sometimes by means of pulleys. There was a trial of it in the afternoon, after which the halter was secured, leaving nothing to be done to-day.

The Sheriff's Escort. This morning, at half past 9 o'clock prompt, the gentlemen who had been invited by the Sheriff to witness the execution gathered in the small hall of the Assembly Buildings. As the law requires that, beyond a few official personages, all who witness such an event must do it as officers of the law, the non-official gentlemen were sworn in as the "Sheriff's Deputies." The assemblage was, to avoid any sensation, kept a matter of secrecy, and the gentlemen selected to act were each furnished with a card, of which this is as near a fac-simile as we can here make

> Private.
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> Meet at 9% o'clock A. M. sharp, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, South Room, Second Story, WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

These were the elected personages who, in addition to the Sheriff, were witnesses of the

Furman Sheppard, Esq. Samuel P. Jones, Jr., Esq. Dr. Samuel Knight, Dr. Joseph Gilbert, Messrs. John P. O'Neill and P. E. Carroll, prison-

Sheriff's Jury. ess, John G. Hollick, Henry Bumm, Charles H. Harkness, Gordon Gavit, Henry Huhn, John L. Hill, R. C. Tittermary, Hamilton Disston, Andrew Alexander, Peter Baltz, William K. Park. Sheriff's Deputies. William H. Money, L. R. Hibbard, Isnac McBride.

er's counsel.

Thomas H. Spen Hillery Conner. Marshall C. Henszey, Joseph Watts, In addition to the above there were the special reporter of THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH and ten other representatives of the city press.

The Arrival at the Prison. The escort was brought to the prison by a Tenth street car, specially chartered for the occasion. Alighting, the gentlemen passed into the side gate near the Debtors' Prison, and proceeded up to the northern gate two-by-two, headed by the Sheriff. A large concourse of people pressed up against the fence, and there remained in wonderment at the impressive ceremony after the door had closed upon the

In the Prison. The Sheriff and party entered the apartment allotted to the Assistant Superintendent, where the gentlemen present answered to their names. The jury was then sworn by Aiderman Jones. Any attempt to discover anything pertaining to Hanlon was unsuccessful, the prison officials and subordinates observing the same reticence

which we spoke of yesterday. By looking through a Grating in the Wall separating the Superintendent's room from the corridor, could be seen at the western end of the

thoroughfare the scaffold, which was at this time covered with a huge white sheet. The heavy state of the atmosphere, combined with the narrow apertures through which light s furnished, made the corridor exceedingly dark and gloomy, and this added materially to the solemnity of the scene. In order to prevent prisoners in the cells witnessing the hanging, pieces of leather were placed over the holes.

The Rope was so arranged that the condemned man would drop four feet and a half, a longer fall than is generally given.

The Prisoner. The reticence of the officials created some suspicions in the minds of those present that Hanlon had made a confession. Whether this

late act of the Legislature allowing a writ of error to be filed at any time subsequent to a criminal trial, and compelling the Supreme Court to review the testimony in all such cases. From the fact that this writ of error was not filed, it was supposed that the counsel did not consider it worththeir while, but that they would gain time as well as obtain greater potentials for the sisters—called to see him for the last time. The leave-taking was painful in the extreme, especially with the sisters, who manifested a strong attachment for John during the telel. cially with the sisters, who manifested a strong attachment for John during the trial.

Some time was spent alone with his spiritual advisers, and after they left Inspectors Chandler, Keichline and others called to say a few parting words. To one of the Prison officials who referred to the few remaining hours of life left him, he said he did not fear to die, and when the hour arrived it would find him ready. But he talked very little about the occurrence, and it was avoided by others.

By a little persistency the reporter of THE TELEGRAPH managed to learn that Hanlon partook of no breakfast this morning. He was visited by the prison officials this morning, and repeated his remarks that he wished them to forgive him if they had conceived that he had treated them harshly. He bade them an affec-

Fathers Barry and Mooney called on him a an early hour and remained with him until the execution. None of his relatives or friends have been with him this morning, they having bade him farewell yesterday.

Hasion Denies Dunn's Statement.

In a conversation on Monday last, Hanion alluded freely to the murder, and denied positively that he had ever made the statement which Michael Dunn swore to in Court. Al efforts to get him to admit or deny his guilt proved fruitless. He stated that he prays for Detectives Smith and Taggart and Dunn because his religion teaches him so to do. It is said that he has left an important statement, which will be revealed after the execution.

Hanlon in His Cell. Hanlon manifested the utmost composure during the entire morning, and joined earnestly with the clergymen in the devotional exercises connected with the preliminary cere-mony to the hauging. His cell is the same as that occupied by Eaton, Probst, and other mur-

His Last Night. Mrs. Steinmeyer, a sister of Hanlon, remained with him last evening until 11 o'clock. Their parting is described as of a very affecting nature. He then indulged in prayers until 2 o'clock this morning, when he retired and slept soundly until 5 o'clock, when he arose 'apparently very much refreshed from a long fast of seventeen days, during which time nothing has crossed his lips except a trifle of bread and water.

Hanlon Leaves His Cell. At 11 o'clock Sheriff Leeds proceeded to the cell and notified Hanlon that the time had come for the carrying into effect the provisions of Hanlon signified his readiness to accompany the Sheriff and arose for that purpose.

He Proceeds to the Scaffold. Superintendent Perkins then appeared, and together the above-named and the clergy proceeded to the scaffold, Hanlon walking between the priests. On reaching the corridor the Sheriff's deputies and other witnesses joined in the procession. He walked firmly and exhibited no signs of any excitement. He mounted the steps of the gallows without any assistance whatever. His clothing was the same as worn

by him during the trial. On the Platform. On reaching the platform the priests and Hanlon bowed down and went through a long ceremony, in which Hanlon participated earnestly, Father Barry, who officiated on the occasion. He gave evidence of having a very retentive memory, the responses being made by him in the usually rapid manner incident to the Catholic Church, without a single interruption. The ceremony through, Father Barry said to those assembled that the prisoner had nothing to make public, but wished to return his thanks to the prison officers, keepers and inspectors.

His Last Words. Hanlon then stepped to the front of the platform, and in a firm and distinct voice said:-"To those who have ever injured me or have ever done me any wrong, I forgive them, and ask God to forgive them. And all whom I have injured in any way whatsoever, or against whom I have ill feeling, I ask their forgiveness and God to for

The rope was placed around his neck, the cap over his head and his hands pinioned, the clergy leaving the scaffold during this ceremony. Hung at 11'18 o'clock A. M.

Sheriff Leeds then left and proceeded to the front of the stand, and at 11:18 A. M., the prop was disjointed, and John Hanlon's body was stretched to its full length. The only Disagrecable Feature in the whole affair was the dropping of one of the props which upheld the platform while the

Sheriff was engaged in placing the cap over the head of Hanlon, the noise of which was enough to disturb the equanimity of those present, let alone the man who was so shortly to be launched into eternity.

The Body Cut Down.

The body was allowed to hang the usual time, when an examination was made, and life being pronounced extinct, it was lowered down and placed in a coffin prepared for the occasion. It will be handed over to the friends of Hanlon during the afternoon, his family having made a request to that effect, which the Prison

Inspectors granted. After the Execution. At twelve minutes of 12 o'clock the body was lowered from the scaffold and carried to a cell near the entrance to the corridor. Here an examination was made by the physicians. neck had not been broken, and Hanlon died of strangulation. The body, before being taken down, was but slightly contorted, the left leg being drawn up. By request of the family, no scientific post mortem examination was made. The Sheriff ordered the body to be delivered to the friends of the deceased at 3 o'clock this

afternoon. The Crowd and Scenes Outside the Prison. What was a matter quite unusual during executions at the prison, a very large crowd of curious people assembled in the street before the front of the forbidding-looking structure. There was not one but knew he could by no means obtain a view of the tragic scene, for the strategems resorted to in the past, when the execution took place in the prison yard, in elimbing trees that stood back of the rear wall, and in clambering on to high roofs on the street opposite, from which just the top of the scaffold ald be seen, were all rendered futile by the change of the customary location of the instrument of death from the yard to the northern corridor.

The Precautions Taken. The Mayor ordered a large detail of police to the scene to prevent any disturbance of the peace. Lieutenant Smith, of the Seventeenth district, was in command, and had out his entire force of fifty men, in addition to details from ether districts, making the aggregate force 70 This great number was far from being actually needed, but was in compliance with a formality which custom had established. The contral point of attraction outside, to this assemblage, was just at the entrance to the avenue leading to the gate nearest Reed street.

Haulon Wanted to be Hang. What most seemed to interest the waiting people, was the item of news which came from a restaurant near at hand. Here, this morning, a keeper who had with others been delighted to watch the condemned man, came for his breakfast and said:—"I heard Hanlon say that he wanted to be hung at 9 o'clock, as he had made all his preparations." This, coupled with the fact that through his refusal no writ of error had been filed, and therefore no injunction had issued to restrain the Sheriff, was a sweet morsel in the mouth of the street gossipe. I the Figure Committee.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Armistice Imperfectly Enforced.

Belfort Still Bombarded.

No Hope for Bourbaki. Disturbances in Paris. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

End of the Price-Lynd Contest,

The Philadelphia Coronership The Overdue Colorado.

She is Reported Safe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Liverpool Cotton Market. LONDON, Jan. 31-4-30 P. M .- The official report of the Liverpool Cotton market says that it closes dull, with a downward tendency. Middling uplands, 8d.; Orleans, 81/d. Sales on a ship named to sail in February or March from Savannah or Charleston, seller's option, 73/d. for middling uplands; and on a ship named to sail from New Orleans in February or March, seller's option, 8 1-16d. for middling Orleans.

Gambetta and the Bordeaux Government. LONDON, Feb. 1 .- A despatch from Bordeaux says that Gambetta has telegraphed to the Prefects that he will announce the resolution of the Bordeaux Government after communication with "The Personage" to come from Paris. Meanwhile he asks them to be firm and confident, and instructs them to drill incessantly the recruits who come in during the term of respite allowed by the armistice.

Disturbances in Paris. A despatch from Versailles mentions a report that firing had been heard in the Belleville and Villette quarters of Paris yesterday, and it is feared that a disturbance has occurred. Another despatch from Versailles says that

Armistice Has Been Carried Out in the west and north of France without difficulty. It is reported that the armistice has been extended to the eastern departments, and the military operations on the part of Generals Manteuffel, Werder, Bourbaki and Garibaldi cease to-day.

The Bombardment of Belfort. A despatch from Pruntrut, Switzerland, on the 31st, says that the bombardment of Belfort continues. The 24th French Corps has escaped to the southward, but the remainder of Bourbaid's Army has been Cut Off

and is being driven to the Swiss frontier. No More Treops Despatched from Germany. A despatch from Berlin says that orders have been given for the discontinuance of the despatch of troops to France.

The London Conference will hold another meeting on Friday.

The Smyrna Dykes Destroyed. A despatch from Constantinople says that the dykes at Smyrna were destroyed by a torrent, and a large part of the town inundated. Many persons were drowned, but the number of victims is unknown.

FROM THE STATE.

The Philadelphia Coronership.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, Feb. 1 .- There are already several candidates here for the position of Coroner, made vacant by the death of Dr. William Taylor. Among them are ex-Coroner Daniels, Deputy Coroner John C. Sees, and Dr. John H. Gihon, the present Lazaretto physician. All are sanguine of success, although the Governor refuses to enter into conversation upon the matter until the body of the dead Coroner is in the grave. Robert C. Tittermary, of the Second ward, and a man named Snodgrass, a resident of West Philadelphia, are also named for the place. Dr. Gihon, perhaps, from being closely connected with the Executive, has the better opportunity of furthering his cause, but rumor has it that neither of the above-named will be the successor of Coroner Taylor.

George W. Humersley, late Chief Clerk of the Senate, who has been lying very ill for some time at his residence in Germantown, has arrived at the capital. He looks remarkably well.

The Auditor-Generalship General Allen, Senator from the Warren and Venango district, has proclaimed himself a candidate for the Auditor-Generalship. Judge Lynd Awarded the Contested Judicial Sects. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1 .- The committee to try the contested election case of Mr. Price against Judge Lynd has held three meetings, and has notified the contestant to appear and present his case. He has, however, either declined or neglected to do so, and in consequence the committee this morning awarded the seat to

FROM NEW YORK.

Proposals for Rouds. NEW YORK, Feb. 1 .- The proposals for bonds amounted to \$5,250,800 at 108.36@109. The awards will be \$2,000,000 at 8.36@8.77. Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 .- The steamer Russia takes over one million dollars in specie to-day. FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Massachusetts Constabulary.

Boston, Feb. 1 .- The Massachusetts Senate by 19 to 13, passed an order restoring the appropriation for the State constabulary from \$30,000 to \$159,000, as originally reported from

FROM THE WEST.

The Galentine Murder Case. CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.—The jury in the case of Dr. Galentine, who shot Dr. Jones, October 8, for improper intimacy with his wife, returned a verdict at 10.30 o'clock to-night of guilty of manslaughter.

Gas Tank Explosion and Loss of Life. "The tank at the oil refinery of Hussey, Payne & Co. exploded this afternoon, instantly killing Peter Corry, a workman, and damaging property to the value of \$3000.

Consolidation of the City and County of St. Louis.
St. Louis, Jan. 31.—A bill was introduced into the Legislature to-day to consolidate the county and city of St. Louis under one Government, and extend the limits of the city so as to embrace the entire county. Many radical changes are proposed, several offices to be abolished, and the elective offices materially reduced in number.

A bill providing for a Constitutional Convention was also introduced, and elicited considerable

Ald for the Fenlans. An appeal has been issued by several prominent Irish citizens calling for aid to bring the families of the released Irish patriots to this

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Safety of the Colorado. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31 .- The steamship Colorado, from Panama, which was overdue, is coming in.

The German Bark Gazelle, captured off Iquique, arrived at Tahiti on the 28th of December.

Magdaline Bay Not a Port of Entry. Senor Rivas, the Mexican Consul, notifies the public that Magdaline bay, in Lower California, is not a port of entry, and that any goods landed there are liable to confiscation. The brig Curlew, chartered by the Lower California Company, being refused a clearance for Magdaline bay, has sailed without papers. It is not probable that any more emigrants can be obtained

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Air-Line Road. TRENTON, Feb. 1 .- In the Senate this morning the bill to repeal the ninth section of the fiamilton Land Improvement Company act was made the special order for next Wednesday. The Camden and Amboy Company wished to force its passage, but the National Air-Line Company, operating under the ninth section,

had a clear majority of the Senate in their favor. FROM THE DOMINION.

Small-pox in New Brunswick. ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 1 .- The small-pox has broken out here, and is exciting considerable alarm. Vaccination has generally been neglected by a large portion of the population. The disease was introduced by a sailor who died in a boarding-house, and from whose clothes the infection springs. Sixteen cases are reported to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON. Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press, WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- Lieut. Richard C. Hooker is ordered to duty in the Hydrographic-Office; Master Edward W. Sturdy is detached from the receiving ship at New York and ordered to report to Chief of Bureau of Navigation

An Army Order has been issued limiting the staff of division commanders. It provides, among other things, for one Assistant Adjutant General, or an officer in that capacity if none be assigned, and the authorized number of aides-de-camp of the commander's grade; also one medical director.

New York Meney and Stock Market.

New York, Feb. 1.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 111½. 0-208, 1862, coupon, 110½; do. 1884, do., 110; do. 1865, do. 110; do. 1865, new, 109; do. 1867, 109½; do. 1868, 109½; 10-408,109½; Virginia 68, new, 60½; Missouri 68, 89½; Canton Co., 71½; Cumberland pref., 27½; New York Central and Hudson River, 94½; Erie, 22; Reading, 98½; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 95½; Illinois Central, 183½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 46½. New York Money and Stock Market.

THE FARRAGUT MONUMENT.

The Whole People Asked to Contribute to the Fund-Meeting at the Naval Offlice of the Farragut Association.

The Farragut Association, organized for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to the dead admiral, met yesterday afternoon at the Naval Office, in the Custom House. were present General Dix, the President; and Messre. Grinnell, Cisco, R. L. Stewart, Field, Macy, Howes. George C. Ward, and Collis. Mr. Grinnell offered the following preamble and resolutions:-

Whereas, In order that the object for which this association was formed may be prosecuted more vigorously, it is hereby
Resolved. That there shall be selected from its

members an executive committee of eleven persons, who shall have entire control of all the details ne-cessary to assure the completion of the monument within the shortest possible time, Resolved, That this committee shall regularly organize, and then proceed to appoint such agents as they may deem proper to canvass the city for subthey may deem proper to canvass the city for sub-scriptions to the fund, districting the city as far as

possible, so as to offer to all classes an opport contributing to the well-deserved tribute Resolved, That with a view of making the monu-ment national in its character it is ordered that the Executive Committee shall issue a circular setting forth the object of the association, said circular to be forwarded to the mayors of the principal cities in the Union, and explaining that while New York has been selected as the proper place for the erection of the menument, on account of that city being the adopted home of the great admiral, it is earnestly desired that all classes, irrespective of section, condition, or party, shall unite in erecting this tribute to the memory of one who died beloved by the entire nation.

the entire nation. Resolved, That this committee shall publish from time to time such facts as may be of interest or in any way tend to maintain an undagging zeal in the work, and, as soon as it may be desirable, they will invite plans and proposals for the monument, with the estimated cost of each one submitted. Hesolved, That the committee shall have power to

fill vacancies in their number, if any occur-The resolutions were carried, and the President appointed as the committee Moses H. Grinnell, Benjamin H. Fleld. R. W. Davis, S. J. Macy, General Irwin McDowell, Samuel Wet-more, Rear-Admiral S. H. Stringham, Charles H Marshall, W. J. Hoppin, and Mr. Jackson S.

Schultz. To this committee the President, General Dix, was added. The treasurer reported that \$7000 had been

already subscribed, of which \$3000 had been Mr. Grinnell said that as yet hardly any effort had been made to obtain subscriptions, it having been thought wise to wait until after the New Year, but there was no doubt if they went earnestly to work the required amount (\$100,000)

would soon be raised.

The association then adjourned.— N. Y. World